THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS E. ROSEWATER. EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas. | N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the ac-tual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 14th, 1886, was as follows:
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 Monday, 10th
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 Tuesday, 11th
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 Wednesday, 12th
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 Thursday, 13th
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 Friday, 14th
 12,150

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is eashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1896, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.
Simon J. Fisher.
Notary Public.

HANGING is not yet played out in Ne braska, even in the frontier counties.

THE question which interests the gossips of the country is whether the death of Miss Folsom's grandfather will postpone that expected marriage.

ALDERMAN JAEHNE, of New York, goes to Sing Sing for nine years and ten months. Other aldermen are likely to follow suit. It will be a striped suit.

THE press of Chicago is hauling Mayor Harrison over the coals. It is a very lively roasting that he is getting, and the indications are that it will be a very hot summer for him.

An insane man recently attempted to exhibit himself as a statue in the capitol at Washington. He must have made Vinnie Ream's monstrosities green with

THE plucky agent at Pine Ridge insisted on standing his ground and courted removal, sooner than to yield a point which he felt convinced was in the interests of peace and quiet on the frontier.

A CHICAGO gas company is offering to furnish the city and its citizens with gas at 65 cents per thousand feet. It is slowly beginning to dawn upon people that there is a large margin of profit in gas even at \$1.50 a thousand.

BROTHER BLAINE is silently getting in his work for the next presidential nomination. It was a still hunt that won in 1884, and the silent policy is being repeated for use in 1888. Politicians who have been counting on Mr. Blaine's final retirement from the arena of active politleal life will find themselves woefully mistaken before the next two years have passed into history. Whether or not the republican party is yearning for another candidacy of the man from Maine is a different question, which only the next nominating convention can decide. But unless signs fail, the friends of the de-feated nominee will briskly push his laims for recognition as Grover Cleveland's successor.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE regards the labor crisis in this country substantially the same as it is in Europe. This will be rg. ceived with a broad grin by American, laborers, especially by those who have emigrated to this country from abroad to reap the benefits of American institutions. A country where every laborer can east his vote for laboring men for office, where the ballot of a workingman is as heavy as that of a millionaire. where property can be acquired and held and where the majority rules, is so far different from those where wealth, caste and tyranny rule the day, that there is no ground for comparison, especially in regard to the interests and condition of the working classes. Anarchism flourishes abroad because violent revolutions alone can break down the political, social and economic barriers which law and custom have for centuries been erecting between the poor and the rich. In free America the aceful ballot can accomplish more than the anarchists' bomb. It is because American workingmen know that they hold a more powerful remody for their wrongs that the Mosts and Krapotkines and Parsops and Fieldings ail to exercise much influence in this

THE SAMe point involved in Judge Brewer's Kansas decision that the state must pay damages done to brewing and distilling interests by the operation of a prohibitory law is now raised in Rhode Island, where a prohibition amendment has recently been adopted. The ball has been set in motion already by the introduction of a petition to the supreme court for the abrogation of the amendment, on the ground of the payment of registry taxes by others than actual voters. Several brewers, too, propose to test the validity of the amendment, claiming that, as this addition to the fundamental law ruins their business and makes their special buildings and machinery worthless, it is virtually a violation of that portion of the constitution of the United States which provides that property shall not be taken without comsation. This question will be definitely settled by the United States supreme court some three years after the e reaches the overcrowded docket. This is the average time which it takes to obtain a decision from the highest federal court, unless the question involved is of such importance that the bench gives it precedence, to the disadvantage of other unitors who have been waiting for their

The Cause of Depression In the first annual report of the national labor bureau, the commissioner, Carrol D. Wright, has shown his surpassing fitness for the office which he holds. It is doubtful if so full and clear a summary of the labor trials and troubles of our day has before been made. In submitting his report Mr. Wright reminds Secretary Lamar that the object of the bureau's work during its first year, as agreed upon between them, was to collect information relative to industrial depressions, their causes and character, in this and other countries, in order to get a body of facts which would enable the bureau to deal intelligently with symptoms of disturbance that might appear hereafter. The commissioner, in the volume before us, has carried out this rather ambitious programme with an admirable degree of success. Beginning with 1837, we are given a careful history of strikes, lock-outs, strifes and "hard times" generally, not only in this country, but in Great Britain, France, Bel-

gium and Germany. Mr. Wright considers these manufacturing nations as a group, and finds that they are at present "suffering from industrial depression novel in its kind " In all there has been the usual volume of business, but without the usual profit. 'Over production' is the foundation of the trouble and this ove roroduction. Mr. Wright finds, prevails in all alike without regard to wide and radical differences existing in systems of trade and com-

merce. The cause of over production, according to the labor commissioner, lies in the newly aroused ambition of nations to produce, joined to a disposition to shut their home markets to competition under a protective policy. As a natural consequence they restrict the sale of their productions to the home market with the result of loading the market with the products of their labor. This in turn compels de- a week ago. He is fighting creased production, lowered prices for labor, and industrial depression.

Mr. Wright's views will probably ex cite a good deal of controversy, but his arguments are based on several hundred pages of carefully collected statistics which will have to be overthrown before the position of the author can be successfully assailed.

The Jewel of Consistency.

While the business manager of the republican railroad organ is in Washington lobbying for the bill to enable the Union Pacific to use its credit in building branch lines, the editor takes great delight in reprinting assaults on Senator Van Wyck for introducing the bill. In other words, the business manager is lobbying for the Union Pacific at the expense of the Union Pacific while the editor is flinging dirt for the Union Pacific at the expense of the Union Pacific. The services of one are about as valuable as those of the other. The influence which manager can exert upon the committee by his eloquence will have about as much weight as the influence which the editor will exert by his back handed attacks. It is only in keeping with the course of the rotten and

der or pilot for several years past. Van Wyck didn't expect to get any thanks from that quarter when he ventured to carry out the wishes of a large | in the house of commons. portion of his constituents. There about as much consistency in treatment since he has board of trade introduced the bill as there is in the New York Tribune flings at Tipton which are approvingly reproduced in Omaha by the railroad sheet. Referring to senatorial re-elections in Nebraska the New York Tribune says that "the people of this state seem to dislike sending their senators back to Washington a second time. They did it only once in the case of T. W. Tipton who in those days was a republican, but

"The vintage of '72" was the product of the New York Tribune, which prides itself more on being founded by Horace Greeley than upon being maintained since by Jay Gould and old father-in-law Mills. The anti Ven Wyck literary bureau waich has its honoquarters in the Strate committee on printing, has doubtless inspired the Tribune with malicious flings, but its reference to the "vintage of '72" is a little out of place in the paper founded by Horace Greeley.

is now recorded as a democrat of the vin-

tage of '72."

No More Fooling.

There is no further excuse for Mayor Boyd in witholding any longer the appointment of a building inspector. He has attempted to trade with councilmen for votes to remove Marshal Cummings. Failing to gain his point he declines to make any nomination for building inspector and leaves the city with no one to enforce and carry out the building or-

dinance. This thing has gone far enough. It is now the duty of the council to take steps to carry out the wines of the people which the mayor persists in disregarding. If the major refuses to make the present building ordinance operative the council should repeal the old ordinance and pass a new one which will make the building inspector an assistant of the city engineer or of some other department already ereated. The position would then become an employment and not an appointment. If the mayor vetoes such an ordinance it should be promptly passed over his veto.

The city is growing so rapidly that the need of an inspector grows steadily more pressing. We are erecting the most dangerous fire traps within the fire limits and laying the foundation for a great conflagration which may destroy some of the best and most costly buildings in the city sooner or later. The mayor's actions are not in the direction of the material interest of the city. He is either trying very hard to build up a political machine, or has a personal grudge against the marshal, which the council is not disposed to gratify. The longer he waits with the appointment the more applicants he gets, and the more disgust he will create when he does make his pick. We want, of course, a competent building inspector, who will give his entire time to the service, and there is plenty of such material available.

THE hair-brained lunatics in Omaha, who howl down all river improvements on grounds of pretended economy should take a walk along Omaha's river front and then compare the defenceless condition with the substantial rip-rap work which protects Kansas City from the en- | Catholic. The Protestant majority in

croachment of the Missouri. They would also do well to collect a few facts showing how the trade of that commercial center has been assisted by the barge line which national improvement of the water way has rendered possible between St. Louis and that point. If the many which has been wasted in spasmodic improvements between Sioux City and Omaha had been added to that spent between Omaha and Kansas City, the river would now be in a fair way to afford an open waterway to the gulf, and there would be fewer doubters of the propriety of river appropriations for this section of the west. The trouble has been that the sums granted have been in driblets. The work done one year has been so small and so poorly protected that it has been badly damaged or enterely lost before another appropriation has permitted resumption of rip-rapping.

THE fact that the Indians on the Yankton reservation have established an arbor day and planted 1,000 forest trees, leads the Chicago Times to suggest that the best thing in this line would be an annual Indian day to be celebrated by the planting of a thousand Indians, particularly those of the Geronimo class But to plant such Indians as Geronimo they must first be eaught, which, up to date, seems a very difficult thing to do.

Other Lands Than Ours. The week has passed off at Westmin-

Home rule even in the present partiament is not yet beaten. The threat of the dissolution of parliament has had a wonderful effect in breaking up the ranks of the opposition, and the government polled a goo I majority on Tuesday in its motion to prolong the debate on the issue which the tory and whig coalition is attempting to stifle. The premier is stronger in his position to-day than he was one of his old time fights, fertile in surprises and carried forward with all the vigor of desperation. His record shows that Mr. Gladstone's most startling victories have been won when all his friends believed his cause to be irretrievably lost. Mr. Gladstone evidently has no intention of giving up his home rule bill except after a decisive defeat in the house of commons. He has still the same advantage that he has had all along in the inability of the opposition in or out of the liberal party to agree upon a counter-plan. The consciousness of this advantage is what gives credibility to the story that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain are trying to mature a scheme for giving Irelaud some measure of local self-government, while retaining the Irish members at Westminster and saving the imperial control at all points. It will be a difficult task to prepare such a scheme upon which even the liberal opposition can be united, leaving out of view the irreconcilable tories and the Parnellites, though one or the other of these bodies must be won in order to pass a bill, and though no bill, even if it passed parliament, could be worked for a day in Ireland if the Parnellites strenuously opposed it. leaky bulk which has subsisted upon sub-While an immediate appeal to the counsidies and has been sailing without rudtry is much the most likely outcome of the situation, it is much less improbable

> unfavorably at the condition of French finances. France began the year with a debt of six millions of dollars and it has been increased since that time. No country in ancient or modern times was ever burdened with such a debt. It is twice as large as the debt of the United States at the close of the civil war. It is one-tourth larger than the debt of England ever was. The enormous debts of Engand and the United States were contracted to meet the expenses of wars. But as soon as peace was secured they commenced to reduce the amount of their indebtedness. But the debt of France has been steadily increasing since the conclusion of the war with Germany. The appropriations for the present year are greater than ever before and in excess of those of any country in the world. The financial prospects of France are very poor. There is scarcely any increase in population. The wine and silk industries are declining, while the grain and meat producers declare that they must have protection in order to live.

that Mr. Gladstone's bill will be passed

than that any rival scheme will succeed

The familiar saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," was never vividly illustrated and verified as in the case of the Russian czar. Tomporal and spiritual master of 80.00,000 of people, he may well env, the poorest and meanest of his pjects. Sleeping or waking, at home or abroad, at no time or no place can he feel safe a single moment. He is ever at the mercy of a relentless foe who may strike at any moment; a foe defying destruction, and from whom absolute protection is impossible. Go where he will, do what he may, he is haunted by the spectre of his father's fate; a father, too, who was far more popular than he himself is. Such life is hardly worth living, and the pun ishment which the nihilists have devised for Alexander III. is as ingenious as it is terrible. It is the sword of Damoeles revived in modern times. Just now the helpless victim is lingering in Lividia, prevented, it is said, from fulfilling engagements elsewhere by fear of assassination on the journey. But this terrorism will not accomplish its object. The Romanoffs are a brave race, and the present czar is as brave as the bravest of them. What nihilism demands he will never give, and bomb, bullet and dagger may do their worst. Meanwhile what a tragedy it is that is being played in Rus-

The Greek frontier question still remains unsettled awaiting the decision of the newly formed conservative cabinet. There has been no clash of arms yet, and the little kingdom evidently recognizes its helplessness of engaging in a conflict against united Europe, and is now playing the card of delay in order to win time for pressing her demand for territory afresh upon the powers.

Ulster's justification for secession from the remainder of Ireland, should home rule be granted, is based on the assumption that the province is overwhelmingly Protestant. The latest census shows that the population of Ulster was 1,464,587, of which 831.021 was Protestant and 663,566

Ulster, therefore, is only 187,455 in a population of nearly a million and a half. More than this, only four of the nine counties of the province have a Protestant majority, the preponderance of re-ligious sentiment in the prevailing five counties being Catholie. As a matter of fact, only four counties out of the thirtytwo in Ireland desire to secede.

The driving out of the Poles from Prussia under the direction of Bismarck has begun. The so-called "Germanization" of the Polish provinces is to be accomplished by the simple but efficacious plan of buying up the lands of the Polish landlords and expelling the Polish peasantry. The land is purchased by the government, about 500,000,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. When the Polish landlord will not agree upon a price he is offered a certain number of years' rental and is thrust out of the country. Without choice or recourse on his part he ceases to be a land owner or even an inhabitant of Prussia.' The fate of the peasantry is even severer. With no accumulated surplus to fall back upon in many cases they must go to another land and among strangers to seek bread.

The causes of the great fall in the price of silver recently are not all known. The drop in India council bills of exchange is one of them, but this alone seems hardly adequate to account for a fall of two and a quarter pence per ounce of silver bullster and Gladstone still holds the helm. ion since January 1. The London quotation now is forty-four and three-quarters pence per ounce, and the New York quotation ninety-seven and three-quarters cents. These are the lowest points ever

Mr. Foster, the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, has given notice that he will introduce into the Dominion parliament a bill to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels in Canadian waters. This is understood to mean an act of hostility to us. But the issue is one of treaties, which cannot be interpreted by parliament.

STREAKS OF LUCK.

Edwin Booth has earned \$90,000 in twenty weeks' work this season.

John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, Chicago, is said to be worth \$3,000,000. Gov, Long, of Massachusetts, is shortly to marry the prettiest girl in Higham,

Mary Anderson is disappointed because she did not realize more than \$100,000 out of her American tour. Agnes Folsom, cousin of the president's

bethrothed, has made an immense hit in the new comic opera "Erminie." Col. Folsom, Frankie's grandpapa, is a dear old man, and her can write his name

upon a piece of paper representing \$400,000. D. T. Patterson, recently appointed postnaster at a small town in Tennessee, was formerly United States senator from that state.

Edward C. Knight, of Philadelphia, started rade on \$2 a week. He is a millionaire now, but was happier when he drew his \$2. Riches bring cares. George Hesserich, a barber at Memphis,

Tenn., has by the death of an uncle in Brazil, just fallen heir to an estate valued at John Dubois, the dving lumber king of

Pennsylvania, recently deeded to his nephew his estate of \$8,000,000, the consideration being one dollar, his object being to keep the estate intact. James H. Goodsell, the former president of

verdict of \$250,000 against the Western Union telegraph company in New York the other day. It was for damages resulting from the destruction of his business by the Western Union. Alexander Wilson recently dug up an iron box containing \$150,000, near Havre de

Grace, Maryland. It was a portion of the fortune of John Stump, a relative, who during the war of 1819 buried his money. It was found by means of a diagram which Wilson discovered among a lot of old papers. The wealthiest preacher man in Chicago is

the Rev. Dr. Ryder. He is not preaching for a living now, however, as he is worth \$250,000, part of it in Wabash real estate, but most of it in street ear stock. He made all of 'nis money out of his sacred profession and is accredited by the brokers with the possession of a great head for Shanciering. Mrs. William Shearer, an old lady of Atlanta, has received notice from England that

one of her uncles who resides in New Zealand had died and left a fortune of \$450,000 to be divided between three legatees, of which she was one. The others are a sister in Fuzi.nd and another in Australia Thors will be about \$150,000 each. Alfred Poole, a Fenver purchaser of unclaimed express and freight consignments, bought three boxes each about two

eet square, solidly constructed and very

heavy. The purchase was made at a venture,

but on opening the boxes each was found to contain a brick of solid gold worth about \$12,000. The amount paid for the three was 86.40. Richard Arnold, the deceased head of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., New York. was worth at the time of his death not less than \$5,000,000. His will provides for his family and gives to his servants the following; John Kidnell, the coachman, is given \$2,000; Margaret McCloskey and Elizabeth McClos-

key, domestics, each \$300 a year and Mary

Ann McCloskey 8500 annually during their lifetime. Luck is what counts in the western mines. A gentleman rejoicing in the honored name of John Quincy Adams has been prospecting for two seasons in New Mexico without success. The other day he discovered that his haversack was on fire, his prospector's glass having focused the sun's rays upon it. There were about a dozen pounds of powder in his haversack and Adams threw it from him and ran. It fell into a crevice and s large mass of rock was blown up. Adams returned mournfully to gather up what might be left of his effects and his eager eye caught the "color." He investigated carefully and found himself in possession of an exceeding-ly rich vein of ore, which the explosion had brought to view. He sold a third interest in his find for \$16,000 and will make big money out of the remainder.

Looking After His Patrons.

New York World. P. T. Barnum has discharged two of his cireus men for profanity during the performance. Mr. Barnum never permits his performers to usurp the prerogatives of his pa-

Good Advice. Oshkosh Times.

trons.

There is one sentence in Powderly's letter to the Knights of Labor that they will do well to keep in mind, and that is "to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never labor."

Musu't Be Turned into a Lunatic

Asylum.
Louisville Courier-Journal. A contemporary says that "it can never be the national policy to reverse the grand and noble sentiment which proclaims the American republic to be the home of the oppressed further tuition."

"Because after I learned how a mine was salted, I hadn't any money left for further tuition."

of all nations, the asylum to which all can fly from tyranny and wrong." This "asylum" is all well enough as long as we can keep it from becoming a rather dangerous lunation asylum. It is beginning to assume that character entirely too rapidly for the comfort of

other people.

Too Much. Philadelphia Record.

It is rather too much to ask the people of this country to go to war with Canada in vindication of the policy of taxing their supplies of food in order that the Gloucester owners of fishing sloops may grow rich at

Mixed in Its Zoology.

Pittshurg Dispatch.
In an enthusiastic Mississippi organ Jeff Davis is described as "the lion of the lost cause." This looks like a slight mistake in zoological classification. The lion is not the member of the menagerie who is in the habit of disturbing grave-yards.

"Honest Words to Honest Men."

Chicago Herald.

The oleomargarine lobby at Washington has issued a pamphlet for circulation to congress entitled, "Honest Words to Honest Men." Oleomargarine makers are honest enough about anything except in the name they give their product. They call it butter, sell it as butter and get butter prices for it.

"Clara Belle."

Kansas City Times. Since "Clara Belle's" death it is noticed that her contributions to the press are even more gamey than before. "Clara Relle" was not too proper in this life, and in her spirit life she is positively shocking. If there are packing houses in the spirit land "Clara" must be renting an office in the vicinity.

A Disgraceful Outfit.

Omaha Republican.
The Republican heartily concurs with the BEE in pronouncing the outfit for the conveyance of mails between the trains and the postoffice in this city the most disreputable and disgraceful outfit in the country. There is not a 10-cent side show traveling through the poorest country towns, exhibiting twoheaded calves, fat women and snakes under a ragged and weather-beaten canvas, that has not a better outfit of vehicles and horseflesh. Our mail wagons look as if they had done duty on the plains before the Pacific road was built, and ever since. They are rusty dirty and weather-beaten, and are a positive reproach to our finely-paved streets, fine buildings and beautiful city. The propelling -weakness-is no better. Little rats of mules, broken-down, spavined and half-starved horses complete the meanest outfit that ever served a great and rich country. Contrasted with the fine vehicles and sleek spirited and well-caparisoned horses that serve in other cities, they bring a blush to the cheek of every citizen as they pass.

A Study of the Cyclone.

C. E. Goodwin.

The cyclone is a beast of prey, 1t roams the western plains, 1t lives on people, grain and hay, And swallows railroad trains.

Upon the earth it is a power, And it never stops to rest; Its gait is ninety miles an hour Whene'er it does its best. Its home is in the sunny south-

'Tis there it's reared and fed: It scoops its victuals in its mouth And travels on its head. The lightning flashes from its eyes, While loud its voice doth roar; Its body reaches to the skies, Its course is marked with gore.

Now, where these mighty things exist Which man cannot control,
The fellow that would not be missed
Must crawl down in some hole.

ANOTHER NEW TOWN.

Crawford, Dawes County, Coming Into Prominence. CRAWFORD, Neb., May 19 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-The astounding rapidity with which the "wild west" is being changed to civilization is beyond

the comprehension of any man. Imagina-

tion may have full play, but realization is still without its reach. It is not the purpose now, to write up those places and things that are already made familiar to the country, although

half has not been told. . The new town to be built on the main line of the F. E. & M. V. railroad, just on the east side of the United States military recervation of Fort Robinson, is already begun by two dry goods stores, one hardware store, two restaurants, one blacksmith shop, two saloons, one lawyer and one surveyor and locating agent, and many others are on the road, although the town has not been surveyed or pint-ted; but the track layers got here on the 14th inst, (Friday,) and layed the side track which is now covered with cars. The site of Crawford is in section

township 31, range 52 west of the the 6th principal meridian and on the right bank of the rushing sparkling White river. A more beautiful and picturesque location is not to be found elsewhere in the broad state of Nebraska. The giant sugar-load buttes, that form a back ground for Fort Robinson on the north, are but two miles away and a thousand feet high, fringed with pine, reflect in the morning sun a manificence that is superlatively aweinspiring in its grandeur. They are so near as to appear to be in your door-yard. and yet so far off that their roughnes is blended by their interlacing, which makes them seem more like a magnificent painting than a reality of nature's handiwork. Five miles south the evergreen hills relieve the vision by their symmetry and beauty; and, bending northward, like the walls of a great ampitheatre, when reaching a point just five miles east, they term-inate in the tragic Crow Butte, 786 feet high, one which stands out so boldly that it may be seen forty miles away, and from whose summit the Black Hills of Dakota are plainly discernable. To the northeast, at an opening angle of one hundred degrees, the grand and futile valley of White River impresses the idea of illimitable expanse.

Crawford receives its name from the

late Captain Crawford, who belonged to the third cavalry of this post, and who was killed recently on the borders of

The country is now carpeted by nature, but the all subduing plowshare is transforming the home of the ranchman into civilized homes for the on-com-ing millions. The All-wise Architect has here been most lavish of His bounty and

The tests, so far, indicate a productive

The tests, so far, indicate a productive soil, a moderate, healthful clime, and an intelligent, industrious and benevolent class of people.

The lands along the valley are mostly taken, but back on the highlands the soil is richer and nearer timber. There is plenty of dead timber for wood and posts for years to come. There is no under-brush and the grass is abundant. Water is obtained by digging. Besides the labor of building, a house would cost but a few dollars. Last winter the cattle lived on B. F. THOMAS.

Just One. Wall Street News: "I suppose you learned a great deal while you were out

west," remarked a Boston man to a Boston youth who had just arrived home after a trip of six weeks. "No, sir. I only learned one new 'Indeed, why not?'

THE JUMBO OF THE STATE.

The Mammoth Proportions of Cheyenne County Pictured in Plain Print-

Reminiscences of Julesburg's Bloody Days - Wonderful Geological Formations and Other Products.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 18 .- [Correspond-

said, in describing the wonderful extent of country covered by the possessions of the United States, "that hardly does the rosy tints of sunset on the Pacific coast fade into the gloom of night till the Atlantic coast is bathed in the silver light of the new-born day." This can hardly be said of Cheyenne county, yet one need not strain at a gnat or swallow a camel to make it comparatively true. Chevenne county contains 204 townships and 29 major fractions of townships. It is 19 times larger than Douglas county, 14 times larger than Cass county or 29 times larger than Sarpy county; it is larger than all the counties in Nebraska bordering along the Missouri river combined and Saunders, Lancaster, Gage, York and Hamilton counties thrown in; and yet it is but an infant; to day there is not a township in the county but the wild cayote plays upon and the festive antelope roams at leisure o cr. There are val-leys on the North Platte river larger than the county of Douglas and level as Omaha asphalt pavement that are comparatively unsettled yet. There are plateaus of table land larger than any three counties east of the one hundredth meridian, with splendid soil and plenty of timber near, where the white sailed crafts of the settler have hardly dotted yet.

THERE IS MORE WATER, more timber, more tillable land and less sand in the soil of Cheyenne county than any other county north of the Platte river and west of the one hundredth meridian. Up and down the line of the U. P. railroad at every train station where one year ago there was nothing but Texas steers, section men and water tanks, there are now rapidly building up the future Chicagoes, Omahas and Lincolns. Sidney, the county seat and largest town in the county situated on the Lodge Pole creek, 116 miles west of North Platte, is the first division west of that city on the Union Pacific railroad, it is a busy, thriving little city of about 1,200 inhabitants.

inhabitants.

FORT SIDNEY.

is located here; it is a beautiful spot inside the city limits and is the place where Senator Manderson wants to expend \$50,000 in improving the surroundings and conditions of Uncle Sam's 300 bold and brave protectors, who draw hard tack and sleep between government blankets. It is also settled upon as the location for one of the two additional land office districts which congress reland office districts which congress re-cently passed, and President Cleveland did not veto. With a land office and \$50,000 of government appropriations during the next year Sidney must and

In latitute the central portion of Cheyenne county lies nearly due west of Omaha; in altitude it averages about 4,000 feet above the sea level or less that onefifth the neight of Pike's Peak, or about 3 times the elevation of Omaha. In agriculture every known product raised in the eastern portion of the state, grows, ripens and matures with a wonderful increase in size, quality and quantity. Mr. Robert Cheyne in town 19, R: 48, on the north side of the North Platte river, raised last year a piece of sod corn that yielded him 35 bushels to the acre of as hard and well matured yellow Dent corn as any eastern county in this state can produce. This corn was raised without any irrigation whatever, and in spite of year, fully matured, and the same gentleman is this year using for seed the same corn he raised on the sod last year.

WHAT COUNTY IN THE EAST ever raised seed corn on their first year's sod? This crop of Mr. Cheyne's certainly settles the mooted question as to whether corn will mature in Cheyenne county. Oats, wheat and tame grasses all do wonderfully well. With its immense tracts of tillable ground and their won-derful productiveness Cheyenne county promises to soon be the banner county of the state.

At the state fair next fall Cheyenne

county will be seen and recognized, not as the home of the coyote, the Texas steer, and the cowboy, but the Eden of the tasseling corn, the billowing wheat, the waving outs and the Irish lemon. In historic legends some of the scenes and incidents of its early border life would rival the tales of Walter Scott. On its east boundary, in the corner of Colorado, on the south bank of the Platte river. once stood

THE FATED CITY OF OLD JULESBURG named after an old Frenchman by the afterward made famous as the man whom the desparado Slade tied to a post and murdered between drinks and whose ears he always carried in his vest pocket. ears he always carried in his vest pocket. In 1865 the main supply depot of Ben Holliday's stage line was located here and at this time there had grown up around this station a village of forty or fifty persons, while two miles west of the town Capt. O'Brien, now of Cheyenne City, was located with a company of Iowa soldiers in a little sod fort. About 11 o'clock one day, sometime during the month of February, a few Sioux Indians made their appearance on the table-land made their appearance on the table-land to the south. Capt. O'Brien sent out a detachment of twenty soldiers to scout around and drive the Indians back. These men were decoyed back into the ravine by a few of those cunning maneuvers of those celebrated Sloux chiefs, those celebrated Sloux chiefs, White Antelope and Pawnee Killer, till finally, like the fated Custer, they were caught in the fatal trap and all massacred, but not till many an Indian warrior had paid the penalty of their vic-tory. While the soldiers and Indians were fighting many of the inhabitants at Julesburg flew to the sod fort for protection. Those who went were fortunate, for those who remained but a few minutes

WERE MASSACRED TO A MAN, for hardly had the last shots died away on the bluffs till 1,000 Sioux warriors were murdering the inhabitants and burning the beautiful little town of Julesburg, with the immense buildings and large supplies of the stage company. After entirely destroying the town they next be-gan a fight against the fort. In this fight, after a stubborn and hotly contested battle, they were forced to retire badly worsted. In this fight the Sioux Indians had their first experience in bomb shells Capt O'Brien dropped a few six pound shells amongst them. The Indians see-ing the little iron balls laying around, gathered about them with wondering cu-riosity. No Indian ever looked for the second shell, but many dusky widows second shell, but many dusky widows mourned over the fate of their too cu rious husbands. Such is a few of the his toric facts connected with the name and history of Julesburg, which the Union Pacific people thing wields a more maric wand than the more poetic name of Den-GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS,

Cheyenne county contains a few of the most curious and wonderful formed rocks in America. Court house rock, situated on the North Piatte river tea miles southeast from Camp Clark, is a square rock setting back in shelfs to a dome on top, covering an area of about ten acres and is 268 feet from base to dome. It stands out on the prairie en-tirely alone, six miles from any other

similar formation. It is composed of calcerious magnesia sand formation and from all sides resembles very much Douglas county's new court house. It is one of the freaks and wonders of nature. It is an extremely decentful rock, for each one mile you think it off, it is ten miles farther still, and many a festive young tenderfoot has walked to the next station and get into camp rather late too, in order to see it. The old Mormon trail passed along the north side of this rock, and its smooth walls of soft white stone contains almost as many Mormon names and dates as Brigham Young's old tything book. Twenty miles above this rock on the south side of the North Platte ence of the BEE.]-Daniel Webster once river stands what is called the Chimney rock. This is composed of the same ma-terial that court house rock is. This chimney sets upon a funnel shaped rock about fifty feet high and covering about one-hali acre at its base. It is

A PERFECT ROUND COLUMN of rock about sixteen feet in diameter, and is now about 100 feet high, carrying its size to the top. There is an old legend in this country that many years ago a young lieutenant in the army was out with a party of soldiers, and that one evening just to try his cannon for practice he shot fifty feet off from the top of the rock. Be this as it may, as the rock now stands it is the most wonderful production of nature in the entire state of Nebraska. Twenty miles above this rock is what is known as Scott's bluffs. This is a spur of perpendicular sand stone cliffs about 500 feet high, joining up to the water's edge on the south side of the Platte river, and is noted far and near as the home of the mountain sheep, an animal essentially American in its origin and mountainous in its habits; many of these animals still reside, and make their homes in these bluffs. Such is but a few of nature's wonders in Cheyeune county. Along the south side of the North Platte river the brakes and bluffs are full of a fine quality of pine and cedar timber, and in these bluffs many a beautiful stream of cold, clear water starts on its

journey to the sea.

In my next I will deal with the productions of Cheyenne county, treating on the amount of farming, horse and cattle raising being carried on, and its past and probable future success.

JOSEPH H. FAIRFIELD. A Nevada Senator's Luck.

Senator Jones in San Francisco Post: 'I've always believed in Providence since one day, years ago, when I was sheriff over in Shasta county. It was a roaster of a day and I was returning on horseback from a hunt for some sluice rob-bers. I was slowly following a faint mountain trail, and the sun was just baking me and the horse was in a lather. I came under the shade of a big rock and thought it would be pleasant to get off and have a smoke. I sat down on a cool bowlder, cut a pipeful from my plug, where in my pockets. I searched and searched, but there was no match. I tell you, Joe, I felt worse over that disappointing than I've done since when the market has gone back on me and hit me for a hundred thousand at a clip. But while I sat there on that bowlder wrapped in gloom, what d'ye suppose my eye sud-denly fell on? A match, by heaven, ly-ing on the trail not six feet away from me! I used it—though I was a little afraid to touch it at first—and had my smoke. So you needn't to worry how this political fight is going to come out. A man for whom Providence will go to the trouble of providing a match for a smoke in the wilds of the Sierra Nevadas, where man's foot scarcely ever treads, isn't likely to get left when it comes to a commonplace little thing like being elected to the United States senate. Ever since that time," concluded the Comstocker. "I've never refused a dollar to a parson, and have generally done my best, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, to make myself solid with the people who have to pull on Providence."

Keep Quiet And take Chamberlain Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. It cures pain in the stomach almost instantly, get a 25 cent bottle, take nothing else. You will need nothing else to cure the worst case of Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or bowel complaint. This medicine is made for bowel complaint only and has been in constant use in the west for nearly fifteen years. Its success has been unbounded and its name become a household word in thousands of homes. Try

The German Muse.

On next Sunday night the two German theatrical companies now in this city will give performances. The organiza tion at the Stadt theatre will present the laughable piece, "Lakalla Zeisengel," which is the story of a pair of male. fling said to be most one ig. The strong company will their best to make the

place a success,
At the opera house, the play will be
"Der Waltzer Konig," in which Miss
Hofstetter, A. Varena, G. Hart zheim,
Laura Mojean and Messrs. Solig and
Molchin, will take part. This is a very
strong company and ought to produce the

SKIN, SCALP, BLOOD

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies. For cleansing the skin and scalp of disfiguring numors, for allaying itching, burning and in-dammation, for curing the first symptoms of cogenna, pseriasis, milk crust, seeld head, scrofula and other inhorited skin and blood disserorum and other interest skin cure, and Currenses, Curicuna, the great skin cure, and Currenses Soar, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, and Curicuna Resolvestr, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable Cuticura Remedies. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, two boxes of Cuticura, and seven cakes of Cuticura Soap, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure.

Bette Waps,
Richmond Va. Reference, G. W. Latimer, Bichmond, Va. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.

I was troubled with sait rhoum for a number of years so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the fluger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking Cuticura Romedies, and now I am entirely cured.

E. T. Parkins.

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SALT RHEUM CURED.

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Mrs. ISAAC PHELPS.

Ravena, O. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura 50 cents; Resolvent, \$1.00; Soap, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Baby Hu Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

WEAR BACK, PAIN and Weakness WEAR BACK, PAIs and the second through the Lo ins, Uternae Pains, Lace of Strength and Activity instantly re-relieved and speedily cured by the Cutieura Anti-Pain Plaster, At drug-

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals for the erection of a school house in the Independent School District of Glenwood, county of Mills, and state of lowa, will be received by Wm. H. Anderson, at the Mills County National Bank, where plans and specifications may be be seen after May 15, 1889. Bids will be opened between the hours of H z. m. and 4 p. m. of June 1, 1882. The board of directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. W. RUSSELL,

May22det Sec'y Board of Directors.